

WEST[Help](#)[Logout](#)[Interrupt](#)[Main Menu](#)[Search Form](#)[Posting Counts](#)[Show S Numbers](#)[Edit S Numbers](#)[Preferences](#)**Search Results -**

Terms	Documents
good eyespot resistance and early pollen shed	0

US Patents Full-Text Database

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database

JPO Abstracts Database

EPO Abstracts Database

Derwent World Patents Index

Database: IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search:

[Clear](#)**Search History**

Today's Date: 1/25/2002

<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
USPT	good eyespot resistance and early pollen shed	0	L18
USPT	northern cornbelt and good grain quality	1	L17
USPT	112 and improved stalk strength	0	L16
USPT	average pollen shed and northern corn belt	1	L15
USPT	early pollen shed and northern corn belt	0	L14
USPT	111 and northern corn belt	17	L13
USPT	111 and early pollen shed	5	L12
USPT	good grain quality and (corn or maize)	322	L11
USPT	np2052 and (corn or maize)	0	L10
USPT	12 and 14 and 16 and 18	0	L9
USPT	17 and (corn or maize)	149	L8
USPT	cob adj10 (19 or white)	156	L7
USPT	15 and (corn or maize)	16	L6
USPT	aleurone adj10 (colorless or 18)	16	L5
USPT	13 and (corn or maize)	9	L4
USPT	pubescence adj10 (green-yellow or 5)	13	L3
USPT	11 and (corn or maize)	27	L2
USPT	leaf color adj10 (medium green or 02 or 2)	41	L1

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Trying 3106016892...Open

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptal649axm

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 Sep 17 IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change
to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 3 Oct 09 Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
Index
NEWS 4 Oct 09 Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 5 Oct 15 Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 6 Oct 22 Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 7 Oct 22 DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 8 Oct 29 AAASD no longer available
NEWS 9 Nov 19 New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 10 Nov 19 TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 11 Nov 29 COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 12 Nov 29 DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 13 Nov 30 Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 14 Dec 10 WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for 2002
NEWS 15 Dec 10 DGENE BLAST Homology Search
NEWS 16 Dec 17 WELDASEARCH now available on STN
NEWS 17 Dec 17 STANDARDS now available on STN
NEWS 18 Dec 17 New fields for DPCI
NEWS 19 Dec 19 CAS Roles modified
NEWS 20 Dec 19 1907-1946 data and page images added to CA and CAPlus

NEWS EXPRESS August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
research. Use for software development or design or implementation
of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:24:30 ON 25 JAN 2002

=> file agricola biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.15

0.15

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 09:24:41 ON 25 JAN 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:24:41 ON 25 JAN 2002
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. (R)

=> s leaf color (10w) (2 or medium green)

L1 14 LEAF COLOR (10W) (2 OR MEDIUM GREEN)

=> s l1 and (corn or maize)

L2 0 L1 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s pubescence (10w) (5 or green-yellow)

L3 10 PUBESCENCE (10W) (5 OR GREEN-YELLOW)

=> s l3 and (corn or maize)

L4 0 L3 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s aleurone color (10w) (18 or colorless)

L5 0 ALEURONE COLOR (10W) (18 OR COLORLESS)

=> s aleurone (10w) (18 or colorless)

L6 8 ALEURONE (10W) (18 OR COLORLESS)

=> s l6 and (corn or maize)

L7 1 L6 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s cob (10w) (19 or white)

L8 14 COB (10W) (19 OR WHITE)

=> s l8 and (corn or maize)

L9 6 L8 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> s l9 and l7

L10 0 L9 AND L7

=> s (corn or maize) and np2052

L11 0 (CORN OR MAIZE) AND NP2052

=> s good seedling vigor and (corn or maize)

L12 2 GOOD SEEDLING VIGOR AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d 1-2 ti

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI **CORN** ZEA-MAYS PHYSIOLOGY IN SHORT SEASON AND LOW TEMPERATURE
ENVIRONMENTS.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

TI COLD TOLERANCE OF **MAIZE** INBRED LINES ADAPTED TO VARIOUS
LATITUDES IN NORTH AMERICA.

=> d 1-2 ab

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Northern areas seeking to expand **corn** (Z. mays L.) production
and thereby reduce feed costs for livestock require early plantings of
short season hybrids with **good seedling vigor**
. The association between physiological behavior of **corn** to low
temperature and its field performance could be important in selecting
hybrids adaptable to such areas. **Corn** hybrids (20) of commercial
importance in New Hampshire [USA] which varied in maturity were planted

April 21 and May 19 at the University of New Hampshire Agronomy Research Station, Madbury, New Hampshire; 9 selections from the above were also grown at 3 other locations in the state with widely differing growing conditions. The effect of controlled temperature on chloroplast structure and photosynthetic activity was also determined using the earliest and one of the latest maturing hybrids which differed in early development under field conditions. Low temperatures following the early planting of April 21 did not adversely affect stand density of hybrids; seedling growth of the 2 earliest maturing hybrids was superior to all other selections. At the normal planting date of May 19 seedling growth of the 20 hybrids was negatively correlated with their maturity rank; seedling growth was greatest in the earliest hybrids. Yield of total dry matter (TDM) at maturity was not related to seedling growth. In field studies in the southern and middle part of New Hampshire with a growing degree days (GDD) range of 1100-1300, TDM yields of the earliest **corn** hybrids were lower than yields of the later maturing **corn**. At the northern locations, with GDD < 1100, yield of TDM was not significantly different among hybrids although % DM was higher in early maturing **corn**. A greater decline in photosynthesis and altered chloroplast ultrastructure in the leaves of a late-maturing **corn** following exposure to controlled day/night temperatures of 15/10.degree. C in the greenhouse was observed; no such changes occurred at 15/10.degree. C either in the earliest hybrid, which had shown superior seedling performance under field conditions, or in either hybrid when grown at 10/15.degree. C.

- L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 AB Cold-tolerance responses [measured by percentage emergence (30 days after planting), emergence index (an estimate of emergence rate) and seedling dry weight (sampled 42 days after planting)] of 34 **maize** (*Zea mays* L.) inbred lines adapted to various latitudes in North America were evaluated. Evaluations were performed in field experiments planted in early April at Ames and Algona, Iowa [USA] in 1974 and 1976. Objectives were to assess genetic variability and breeding potential for improvement of cold tolerance within **maize** germ plasm adapted to North America, to study associations of cold tolerance traits with other plant traits (including grain yield) and to examine relationships between geographical locations of origin and cold tolerance responses of inbred lines adapted to North America. Large amounts of variability were observed for each of the 3 cold-tolerance traits. Means ranged 27.5-82.9% for percentage emergence, 20.0-24.0 days for emergence index, and 0.33-1.16 dg for seedling dry weight; respective heritability estimates were 0.85 +/- 0.06, 0.72 +/- 0.06 and 0.80 +/- 0.06. Genotypic correlations among the 3 traits were high, suggesting selection for improved cold tolerance (as an aggregate of the 3 traits) should be possible. Environments and genotype .times. environments mean squares were highly significant; therefore, evaluations of cold tolerance of **maize** inbred lines should be conducted in more than 1 environment. Correlations of all 3 traits with juvenile plant height and leaf number (measured in early July), 50% silk emergence, mature plant height and grain yield usually were low. Thus, seedling cold tolerance was not associated with vegetative vigor of juvenile plants, flowering data, or mature plant height. Seedling dry weight was significantly correlated with grain yield ($r = 0.48^{**}$), indicating **good seedling vigor** was related to high grain yield. Cold-tolerance response generally was not related to geographical location of adaptation; 9 of the 10 best inbred lines were adapted to the central latitudes of the USA **Corn Belt**. Inbreds from the northern and southern regions ranked average or lower for cold tolerance. The 3 best cold-tolerant inbreds were B73, (V3 .times. B14)-2-1 (both from Iowa) and Mo 17 (from Missouri). Breeding populations developed from the best inbreds in this study should contain gene complexes for good cold tolerance, plus variable flowering dates, plant heights and grain yields.

=> d 1-2 so

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO AGRON J, (1982) 74 (2), 325-331.
CODEN: AGJOAT. ISSN: 0002-1962.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
SO CROP SCI, (1979) 19 (2), 239-242.
CODEN: CRPSAY. ISSN: 0011-183X.

=> s northern cornbelt and average pollen shed
L13 0 NORTHERN CORNBELT AND AVERAGE POLLEN SHED

=> s northern cornbelt and early pollen shed
L14 0 NORTHERN CORNBELT AND EARLY POLLEN SHED

=> s northern cornbelt and good eyespot resistance
L15 0 NORTHERN CORNBELT AND GOOD EYESPOT RESISTANCE

=> s early pollen shed and good seedling vigor
L16 0 EARLY POLLEN SHED AND GOOD SEEDLING VIGOR

=> s (resist? or toler?) and stalk disease?
L17 4 (RESIST? OR TOLER?) AND STALK DISEASE?

=> d l17 and (corn or maize)
'AND' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'(CORN' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'OR' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT
'MAIZE)' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT

In a multifile environment, a format can only be used if it is valid in at least one of the files. Refer to file specific help messages or the STNGUIDE file for information on formats available in individual files.

REENTER DISPLAY FORMAT FOR ALL FILES (FILEDEFAULT):ti

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 4 AGRICOLA
TI Genetics of nonsenescence and charcoal rot **resistance** in sorghum.

=> s l17 and (corn or maize)
L18 1 L17 AND (CORN OR MAIZE)

=> d ti

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI STALK SPLITTING AS A METHOD FOR EVALUATING STALK ROT OF **CORN**.

=> d ab

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
AB Highly significant correlations were found between root rot, basal stalk rot and lower **stalk disease** indices, based on natural [fungal] infection, indicating that selection for **resistant** roots gives **resistant** or **tolerant** stalks. The stalk splitting method was less laborious than artificial inoculation methods and more sensitive than stalk breaking tests. Number of lesions at the bases of stalks was not correlated with amount of basal stalk rot of **corn**.

=> d so

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

SO PLANT DIS REP, (1979) 63 (3), 227-231.

CODEN: PLDRA4. ISSN: 0032-0811.